Multiple Choice Answers

Q24: B

Q25: A

Q27: A

Multiple Choice Answers

Q30: A

Multiple Choice Answers

Q21: B

1	• A small number of relevant knowledge points are included and the response is limited by significant errors or omissions. • The response has little relevance to the question. • Analysis where provided is largely descriptive. Use of analytical tools such as diagrams and formulae, where necessary, may contain significant errors or be omitted completely. • Responses show limited organisation of economic ideas.
0	No creditable response.

Table B: AO3 Evaluation

Use this table to give marks for each candidate response for AO3 Evaluation for **Question** and **5**.

Level	Description
2	• Provides a justified conclusion or judgement that addresses the specific requirements of the question. • Makes developed, reasoned and well-supported evaluative comment(s).
1	• Provides a vague or general conclusion or judgement in relation to the question. • Makes simple evaluative comment(s) with no development and little supporting evidence.
0	No creditable response.

1(a)	**Explain what is meant by absolute poverty.** Absolute poverty is when an amount of money is chosen as the poverty level **(1)** In this case it is US$ 2.15 per day (**1)** Allow for a comparison – absolute poverty is about a fixed, universal standard of survival (**1)**, whereas relative poverty is defined by social comparison within a specific country or community (**1)** Credit basic needs **(1)** Do not credit minimum wage
1(b)	**Explain, with the aid of a diagram, how the migration of workers from a low-income country is likely to affect wages in the low-income country.** Labels and axes Wages/labour (**1)** Initial S and D for labour (**1)** and equilibrium point (**1)** Reduction in the supply of labour (supply curve shift) (**1)** New equilibrium wage and quantity **(1)** Maximum 3 marks if no diagram
1(c)	**The article states: 'The remittances received by those countries in 2022 was $650 billion.'** **Analyse how this is likely to benefit the migrants' home economies.** Remittances a form of invisible earning for the migrant's home country (**1)** thus the US$650 are secondary income for the home country **(1)** There BoP effect is to increase exports (X) (**1)** and to increase the (X–M) element in the aggregate demand equation (**1)**. The increase in AD will shift the AD curve to the right (**1)** and GDP will increase (**1)** Candidates can show this effect through an AD/AS diagram (**2)** NOTE: Candidates may take a wider view than the macro mark scheme and consider groups within the economies as the references in data.
1(d)	**Consider if the article contains sufficient information to support the view that migrants have only a beneficial economic impact on the host country.** **Beneficial to host country:** Higher labour force **(1),** pay taxes **(1)** allows pay-as you-go pension system **(1),** increases demand **(1),** Increased productivity and economic growth **(1)** Entrepreneurship e.g. new business startups **Max 3.** **Disadvantages**: The effects of higher demand for housing **(1),** health services **(1),** education services **(1).** cultural differences **(1)** are not mentioned, Other considerations-wage suppression in some sectors, short term unemployment effects, integration/training costs, regional disparities **Max 3.** **Justified Conclusion (1)**

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0	No creditable response.
1	• Provides a vague or general conclusion or judgement in relation to the question. • Makes simple evaluative comment(s) with no development and little supporting evidence.
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1(a)	**Explain the significance of measuring GDP at constant prices.** The total output from within a country **(1)** Constant prices mean changes in prices are taken into account **(1)** which allows for the measurement of the real change in output (**1)** Easier comparisons of GDP (**1)**
1(b)	**Explain one possible benefit of horizontal integration and one possible benefit of vertical integration**. Horizontal integration definition (**1)** + Benefit (**1)** Vertical integration definition (**1)** + Benefit **(1)**
1(c)	**Describe how the market structure in which individual farmers operate is likely to differ from the market structure in which the commodity traders operate.** Farmers: **monopolistic competition (1)** many sellers **(1)**, similar product **(1)**, no barriers to entry (**1**), price maker **(1) Max 3** Traders: **oligopoly (1)** and a few sellers **(4) (1)** and barriers to entry **(1)** price maker **(1)** product differentiation **(1) Max 3** **Market structure must be correct to gain explanation marks.**
1(d)	**Use the article to evaluate the impact of the development of the agricultural and mining industries on the standard of living in Brazil.** Definition of standard of living: Monetary **(1)** and non-Monetary **(1)**. **(2) Max** **Data interpretation (4) max** **Data** for improvement SoL Increase in GDP 0.7 trn **(1)**, and US$ 1459 pc **(1)**, **Can quote the changes**, Large exporter **(1)**, **(2) Max** **Data** for reduction in SoL Agricultural/mining/oil degradation of rain forest **(1)** Environmental pollution from mining/Flooding from burst dams **(1) (2) Max** **But** no mention of non-financial aspect of SoL:**1** e.g. education, health or housing **(1) (2) Max** **Conclusion:** The data is mixed with some positive and negative points but there is need for a wider range of data to make a full judgement **(1)**